

## IN THE CAROLINAS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO THE PRESIDENT THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

Crowds Assemble at Stations Along the Route—Short Speeches Made at Several Points in the Two States. "Every Minute of the Visit Enjoyed"—The Morning Before Leaving Summerville Spent Quietly—Drives to Points of Interest in the Neighborhood.

Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., April 10.—The president and members of his party were today given an opportunity to follow their own inclinations with respect to the disposition of their time. No formal programme had been arranged beyond a visit to the tea farm a short distance from the inn.

When he rose this morning the president expressed himself as having a most refreshing night's sleep, and, after breakfast, was taken for a short ride. Attorney General Knox decided to put in the morning playing golf and was early on the links, as were a number of others of the party, while not a few contented themselves with strolling through the gardens or remaining on the veranda of the inn. Secretary Wilson will not return to Washington with the president, having decided to make a short visit to southern Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

The presidential party left here at 1:22 o'clock this afternoon for Washington, where the train is due to arrive early tomorrow morning.

Summerville, S. C., April 10.—The visit of President Roosevelt and party to the south terminated here today. No special programme had been arranged for the day. When the president came down stairs he held an informal reception in the hotel parlors and shortly afterward, accompanied by most of his party, was taken for a drive to Dorchester, the site of the old Spanish fort, under the escort of Captain F. W. Wagener and J. C. Hemphill.

The tea farm of Dr. Shepherd, not far from the inn, was next visited and as the president alighted from his carriage, a number of diminutive negro tea pickers were lined up in front of Dr. Shepherd's house and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "America" and other patriotic airs. The president gracefully thanked them.

The arrival at the tea farm was later than had been planned and the stay was very brief, but the president saw enough of the industry to cause him to congratulate Dr. Shepherd on the work he is doing and to wish him every success.

The party was then driven direct to the Southern railway depot, where the special train was waiting.

A company of marines who had acted as his guard while at Charleston and here, under Captain Henry Leonard, were lined up on the depot platform. The president thanked them for their services and expressed his regret that they did not participate in the Prince Henry ceremonies, because, he said, he was sure they would have made a fine appearance.

The train pulled out for Washington amid the cheers and hurrahs of an immense crowd which had gathered at the station.

Chester, S. C., April 10.—The president has been given a warm greeting by the people of South Carolina on his return journey to Washington.

At Branchville, S. C., a small station on the Southern railroad, a stop was made for water. The president came out on the rear platform and bowed his acknowledgments to the 300 people who rushed for his car and cheered him.

Although no stop was made at Orangeburg, fully 1,000 people lined the railroad tracks and endeavored to catch a glimpse of him.

A multitude gathered at the depot at Columbia as the train pulled in, a cheer went up and immediately there was a rush for the president's car. In the crowd were a number of the students of the South Carolina college who gave a strong college yell, and the semblance of order was restored to the president, who all the while had been standing on the platform with Mrs. Roosevelt, made a short speech in which he said that he was but an ordinary citizen and that the cordial treatment he had received while in the state, his good American when he came to South Carolina, but that he was a better one when he left it. In the handshaking which followed the president with the jamming and pushing going on and he admonished the people not to shove. Considerable laughter was caused when he grasped the outstretched hand of a little girl and said he was partial to children because he had a half dozen of them himself. Following is his speech in full:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you most heartily for your courtesy in coming forward to greet me this afternoon, and it is only one of the expressions of invariable courtesy with which I have been treated while in your great state. I have enjoyed every moment of the three days I have been down here. I think I was a pretty good American when I came down, but I am a better American as I leave your borders, and let me be closing ask you to support to the best of your ability the exposition in Charleston that is now being held, and you all our people in the union. I am a grand tribute to the energy, the forethought and the business enterprise of the people of Charleston that they should have planned and built so really beautiful an exposition, and they deserve all the help they can possibly have in it. I wish them well, I wish you well, and I thank you for the way you have received me."

Winnboro and Chester, S. C., turned out immense crowds. At the latter place where a brief stop was made, the president appeared on the rear platform. There was a loud call for Mrs. Roosevelt and when she came out of her car onto the platform, a mighty shout went up. The president responded to the request for a speech as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I want to thank you. I want to thank the people of the south, the Carolinas for the reception I have met with today and during the two preceding days. I have appreciated to the full the hospitality of the people of Charleston and marveled at the beauty of their exposition. The

welcome that has been extended to me in your state will be an inspiration in my public life and I shall endeavor, men and women of this state, so to conduct myself always that you and other Americans shall have reason to be satisfied with the way your affairs are managed. I thank you heartily and wish you well. I only hope that you have enjoyed having me here half as much as I have enjoyed being here.

The 150 ladies of Winthrop female academy at Rock Hill had requested the president to stop there if possible and when the train came in sight, the whole town was out. No stop was made, but the president gave them an opportunity to see him by coming out on the platform as the train sped by.

Salisbury, N. C., April 10.—The first stop in the Tar Heel state was at Charlotte. The demonstration there was no less enthusiastic and hearty than it was in the Palmetto state. The president was forced to make a speech in which he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I am very glad to have the chance of greeting you tonight to say how much I appreciate your having come."

A voice: "How about the Mecklenburg Declaration?"

The president: "The Mecklenburg Declaration was all right." Then after a pause he said to the audience: "I have spoken of the Mecklenburg Declaration. That was the first declaration of independence in any of what are now the United States. To my good fortune I have studied much of the early history of North Carolina. I know the part you played in the revolution; the part you played even during the revolution in winning the great war for the republic. I feel that you deserve to be called in a peculiar sense Americans, and Americans, and no higher praise than that can be given in our country. I have appreciated greatly the greetings I have received, not merely in South Carolina, but from the representatives of your state who were there also. It has been to me a privilege to meet you. I reviewed your national guard at the Charleston exposition. It was a pleasure to be able to see them. I have served with some of your men, for some men born in this state were in my regiment. On one occasion I had to choose twenty sharpshooters, two of them were North Carolinians (Great applause)."

Here the train started and the president concluding said: "I thank you and wish you all good luck."

Greensboro, N. C., April 10.—At Salisbury, N. C., where the train arrived at 10:05 p. m. the president made a brief speech and referred again to the pleasure it gave him to meet the people of the south. Before retiring he received his newspaper correspondents in his car. The train is due in Washington at 7:30 in the morning.

### A YOUNG WOMAN MURDERED Her Music Teacher Arrested—The Evidence Against Him.

Detroit, Mich., April 10.—What the police consider to be a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence that they are weaving about Professor Joseph M. Miller, aged 47 years, a music teacher and a married man with a family, who is under arrest on suspicion of brutally murdering Miss Carrie M. Jennett on Thirteenth street, just before midnight last night, was discovered this evening. It is a blood stained hatchet which was found in the drawer of a table in Miller's kitchen. There is now the following circumstantial evidence against Professor Miller, who was the girl's music teacher and had paid her such marked attentions that her father had asked him to keep away from the house:

When he was examined at the Grand River Avenue police station this morning what are supposed to be bloodstains were found on his shirt sleeves, trousers, shoes, hat and overcoat; a towel was discovered in his kitchen with what are supposed to be blood stains on it. He was asked for an explanation of the stains on his clothing he gave none and finally the bloodstained hatchet was found tonight.

Miss Jennett who was 22 years of age and would have been a senior in a few months, was most brutally done to death just before 12 o'clock last night. She was felled by a terrific blow on the head which broke her neck and her throat was cut from ear to ear. A blow from some instrument made a hole in the middle of her forehead, and behind her left ear was a deep stab wound, evidently made by the same instrument that was used to cut her throat. In addition to these ghastly wounds a heavy blow had been struck on the side of her face, fracturing the cheek bone. Her mutilated body was found in this condition in a lonely spot on Thirteenth street. It was taken to the morgue and not identified until this morning.

Miss Jennett left her home last evening to attend a meeting of the Rebekah lodge, of which she was a member. She left the meeting about 10 o'clock and was not seen again alive. Her parents were alarmed at her not coming home and when they heard of the murder became fearful that it might be their daughter. Mr. Jennett hurried to the morgue and there identified the mutilated body.

In the past few weeks the case and questioned him as to the girl. He told them of her infatuation of Professor Miller and the teacher was placed under arrest. Miller took the situation very coolly when he was examined at the station. Nothing could be learned from questioning him. He was then ordered to take off his clothes and on the shirt, the police found blood stains. Miller offered no explanation of them. More stains were found on other garments. Miller was then taken to the morgue. He was then taken to the morgue and there identified the mutilated body.

Miller left his house last evening to attend a lodge meeting on Baker street and returned about 11:30 o'clock apparently cool and undisturbed. He alleges that he did not leave the meeting until 11 o'clock, but several persons who were there say that he left between 10 and 10:30 o'clock. The murder was committed at five minutes after 11 o'clock as near as the officers can learn. Tonight Miller is sleeping like a child in the Grand River police station. While the police have strong circumstantial evidence against the suspect they admit that they are still far short of enough to convict him of the murder. Nothing can be gained from Miller by questioning. He simply insists that he knows nothing of the murder.

### MEMORIAL TO LIEUTENANT SHIPP Congress Grants Permission for Its Erection on Government Grounds.

Washington, April 10.—The senate today passed the house joint resolution granting permission for the erection of a memorial to William E. Shipp on the public grounds in Charlotte, N. C.

## DEWEY'S SPEECH ON SUFFRAGE LIMITATION AT THE SOUTH.

### HIS PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To the Resolution for Popular Election of Senators—Most of the Session Devoted to the Chinese Exclusion Bill—Vote to be Taken Next Tuesday—Spot Between Senators Tillman and Bacon—The House Continues the Debate on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

Washington, April 10.—An effort was made late today in the senate to obtain an agreement upon a time for a vote upon the Chinese exclusion bill, but it was unsuccessful. The indications now are that the vote will be taken next Tuesday. The measure was under discussion during the entire session today, except for about an hour, in which time the postoffice appropriation bill was considered and passed.

Senator Stewart said he would vote for the measure, if it was the best that could be obtained, as he favored the exclusion of Chinese laborers, but he was opposed to many of the provisions of the measure.

Senator Hoar, with considerable feeling, announced his vigorous opposition to the bill, declaring that he never would vote for it.

Early in the session Senator Dewey, of New York, spoke briefly against the adoption of the resolution providing for the election of senators by popular vote. In effect, he served notice upon those senators which had limited their suffrage that if the resolution was enacted a demand would be made upon them to accord all their citizens the right to vote, or suffer a loss of representatives in congress.

Mr. Dewey offered an amendment to the resolution to provide for the election of senators by popular vote. The amendment was as follows:

"The qualification of citizens entitled to vote for United States senators and representatives in congress shall be uniform in all the states, and congress shall have power to legislate and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such election, and the certificate of the result."

In part Senator Dewey said: "The amendment under consideration proposes to make the senate a popular body and reverse the principle upon which the government has existed down to the present time. With the adoption of such an amendment to the constitution if it is adopted, this addition which offer to it is the clear and logical consequence."

"A number of states have by various devices prevented a third, or a half or more, of citizens, recognized as such by the constitution of the United States, from exercising the right of suffrage. The local reasons for such denial to the adoption of these measures are not pertinent to this discussion. The adoption of these new constitutions in several states, however, containing grandfather and other clauses, has led to a movement in the house of representatives and in the legislature of some of the states to change the representation in the house of representatives from population to votes. But if, in the election of United States senators, a small oligarchy in any state can send here a representation equal to that of great states like New York, which have manhood suffrage; if states in which half of the voters are disfranchised are to have an equal voice in this body with states like Pennsylvania, of five or ten times their population and with manhood suffrage; if New York, in which eighty per cent of its manhood suffrage 1,547,912 votes, is to be neutralized in legislation affecting her vast interests by Mississippi, casting 55,000 votes, because the majority of her citizens are disfranchised, then the situation becomes intolerable."

"I am not, under ordinary circumstances, and normal conditions in favor of the proposed reduction of representatives in the southern states; I am not in favor of any legislation by the general government which interferes with the local affairs of those commonwealths, but if the door is opened by the adoption of this amendment to the constitution for the changing of character and constitution of

the senate of the United States then that measure must necessarily be accompanied by power to insure a full and honest vote of the citizens of the republic and protect this body in the election of those who may be designated here as senators."

Senator Dewey was accorded the profound attention of the senate as he spoke.

During the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment directing the postmaster general to buy metal boxes of uniform size for the use of the patrons of the rural free delivery service, at a cost not exceeding 50 cents each and to furnish them to the patrons of the service at cost.

The amendment was adopted after a sharp colloquy between Senator Tillman and Senator Bacon. The latter called attention to the fact that the rule requiring senators to obtain the opinion of the chair before addressing the senate was being violated.

Senator Tillman, evidently irritated, said he had no intention of violating the rules. He was willing to do as others, but said, somewhat tartly: "I want to give notice to the senator from Georgia that we shall have no special Tillman rule here."

Senator Bacon disclaimed an effort to apply the rule to Senator Tillman particularly, but insisted that it ought to be observed.

The debate upon the Cuban reciprocity bill in the house today was devoid of enlivening features. The most notable speech of the day was made by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. He not only insisted that the critics who charged him with inconsistency, by insisting that reciprocity was sound republican doctrine, but declared that tariff schedules were not sacred, and he predicted that the time would come, although it had not yet arrived, when there would be an inexorable demand for revision of the present rates. Mr. Grosvenor warned the republicans that the present tariff schedules could not exist for ever. It was not schedules, he said, but the tariff itself which was the party stood. He warned the republicans of the bill not to overrule the rulings of the chair and plunge the country into a premature agitation for revision of the tariff.

Mr. Grosvenor told some interesting history of the controversy between Blaine and McKinley over the free admission of sugar in the McKinley bill, Blaine desiring to use the tariff on sugar as a means of promoting reciprocity. McKinley, he said, was a disciple of reciprocity at that time, but did not agree with Blaine upon the method of protecting sugar, and Mr. Grosvenor said he had himself been present at what might also be described as an "acrimonious discussion" in the state department between McKinley and Blaine.

Referring to the speech of President Roosevelt at Charleston touching on reciprocity, he sarcastically wondered at the ferocity of the president in making such statements while republicans of the house were denouncing such sentiments as party disloyalty.

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RIOTING IN BRUSSELS  
Thirty or More Wounded—Soldiers Not to be Relied On.

Brussels, April 11, 1 a. m.—Serious conflicts between the rioters and the police, in which over thirty persons were wounded, including women and children, occurred here late last night in the vicinity of the Maison du Peuple.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Brussels says the rioters called out in connection with the trouble are in a state bordering on mutiny. Many of the militia marched through the city to the colors, but marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Marseillaise." Great excitement prevails in the industrial districts. Several militiamen were arrested for insubordination, and the regulars are confined to their barracks. Ball cartridges have been issued to the troops.

EXCITEMENT AT MANILA  
Over Prosecutions of Editors Under the Sedition Laws.

Manila, April 10.—Excitement prevails here on account of the arrest of the editor and proprietor of Freedom, a local publication, who is charged with sedition in publishing, recently, an article from an American periodical, with which the editor of Freedom agreed. He also added remarks of his own concerning the United States commission's rule and saying that when it started in July last, every paper in the city upheld it, since which time all had dropped by the wayside, as they would not support arbitrary government "especially when evidences of carpet-bagging and rumors of 'graft' were too thick to be pleasant."

The main charges made were that in many cases the Filipino office-holders are rascals, and that the commission has exalted to the highest positions Filipinos who are notoriously corrupt. The editor of the Volcano has also been arrested on a suit of the government for demanding the removal of the judge who recently tried Senor Valdez (the editor of a local Spanish paper who was fined 4,000 pesos for libelling two Filipino members of the commission) and who is now trying the editor of Freedom under the sedition law.

These proceedings have aroused the entire press of Manila and its representatives met today and resolved to send a committee to the commissioners to argue the injustice of the proceedings. The meeting also determined to send a cable message to President Roosevelt, urging him to take steps to prevent the commission from using the sedition law, in such cases, to prove the majesty against editors. The meeting, which was enthusiastic, was also largely attended by lawyers, doctors and others.

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Senator Lodge lays before the committee investigating affairs in the Philippines the report of Major Gardner on the burning of villages by the natives. This is the report that was kept out of Governor Taft's testimony or was produced after a committee resolution calling for it.

## MISSING REPORT OF MAJOR GARDNER AS TO PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

### CRUELTY TO THE FILIPINOS

Report of the Civil Governor of Tayabas Province, Called for by the Senate Committee, Produced by Secretary Root—Serious Charges Against the Military Service in That Province—Former Friendly Feeling of the Natives Changed to Hostility by the Conduct of the Army Officers and Soldiers.

Washington, April 10.—When the senate committee on the Philippines met today, Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, laid before the committee the report of Major Cornelius Gardner, civil governor of the Philippine province of Tayabas, to which reference was made by General Miles in his correspondence with Secretary Root. This report had been withheld and this caused the adoption of a resolution at the last meeting of the committee requiring the secretary of war to send the report to the committee.

The governor recommends that the operations against the insurgents should be by a force of natives. He says:

"As civil governor, I feel it my duty to say that it is my firm conviction that the United States troops should at the earliest opportunity be concentrated in one or two garrisons. If it is thought desirable that the good sentiment and loyalty that formerly existed to the United States government among the people of this province should be conserved and encouraged."

"Being in close touch with the people, having visited all the pueblos one or more times, having lived with them in their homes, I know that such a sentiment once existed. Of late by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of the country, the trying to lay waste the country so that the insurgents cannot occupy it, the torturing of natives by the so-called water cure and other methods, in order to obtain information, the harsh treatment of natives generally, and the failure of inexperienced lately-appointed lieutenants commanding posts to distinguish between those who are friendly and those unfriendly, and to treat every native as if he were, whether or no, an insurgent at heart, this favorable sentiment above referred to is being fast destroyed and a deep hatred toward us engendered. If these things need be done, they had best be done by native troops so that the people of the United States will not be credited there with."

"Almost without exception, soldiers and also many officers, refer to native in their presence as 'niggers,' and natives are beginning to understand what the word 'nigger' means."

"The course now being pursued in this province and in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Samar is, in my opinion, sowing the seeds for a perpetual revolution against us hereafter, whereas a good opportunity is offered under present conditions the political situation in this province is slowly retrograding and the American sentiment is decreasing and we are daily making permanent enemies."

"In the course above referred to troops make no distinction often between the property of those natives who are insurgent or insurgent sympathizers, and the property of those who heretofore have risked their lives by being loyal to the United States."

"Under present conditions the political situation in this province is slowly retrograding and the American sentiment is decreasing and we are daily making permanent enemies."

"In my opinion the small number of irreconcilable insurgents still in arms, although admittedly difficult to catch, does not justify the means employed, especially when taking into consideration the suffering that must be undergone by the innocent and its effect upon the relations with these people hereafter."

"The work of the Philippine commission and the laws that have been enacted by it are everywhere favorably commented upon by the natives. The efforts being made for the general education of the people are appreciated by all. The provincial government and the municipal governments established are slowly bringing order out of chaos and anarchy, and there begins to be visible everywhere in this province progress and prosperity. True loyalty and contentment can only come under a benign civil government."

"The attitude of the army, thereby meaning most of its officers and soldiers, is, however, decidedly hostile to the provincial and municipal governments in this province and to civil government in these islands in general. In Manila, especially, it is intensely so, even among the higher officers. The work of the commission in the establishment of provincial governments is ridiculed even in the presence of the natives. It is openly stated that the army should remain in charge for the next twenty years."

"Outrages committed by officers and soldiers against natives in an organized municipality and province, reported by the presidents, or governor to the military authorities are often not punished. This, in my opinion, is unfortunate, because loyal natives begin to fear that local self government promised them will not last long and that any slight disturbance in a province may at any time be made the pretext to again place it under military rule, and this is just the thing the insurgents at heart want and desire."

"It has been stated that a Filipino or an Oriental does not appreciate just or kindly treatment, and that he considers it an evidence of weakness and that severe and harsh measures are the only ones that are permanently effective against these people. There is no doubt that kind and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which these people can be permanently made our friends and satisfied with United States sovereignty."

With the report is a copy of a letter by General Corbin to General Chaffee, dated February 19th, saying he encloses the report of Major Gardner and that there should be a complete investigation. There is also a cable message, dated April 10th, in which General Chaffee is directed to make the investigation with all speed consistent with a thorough investigation.

General MacArthur was again the witness before the committee today and he began his statement with reference to the burning of villages by the natives. He said that the order for this destruction had been issued by General Luna and that he found that this was

due to the fact that Luna had been a student of Napoleon's campaigns, who had conceived the idea that he could compel the American forces to retreat as the Russians had forced the French conqueror to retreat from Moscow.

In this connection General MacArthur made a number of orders issued by himself, directing the conduct of troops in the field and enjoining the utmost kindness in the treatment of captured and wounded members of the enemy's forces. In one of these orders he explained that American forces were instructed to kill if possible the enemy found fighting and with arms in his hand, and in reply to questions General MacArthur said that it was the prime object is to disable the enemy and to kill him if possible when in battle.

Speaking of the educated Filipinos, General MacArthur said that many of them were men of good character and generally showed ability. Among others of whom he spoke was Mabini, who he said, had a dream of a Polynesian confederacy—"an able man, but a dreamer and partially paralyzed."

"Where is he now?" asked Senator Patterson.

"In Guam," laconically responded the witness.

"How did he get there?"

"I sent him, because he was an agitator."

Then followed a long colloquy in which General MacArthur explained that after he had released Mabini he continued his agitation.

"His agitation in support of Philippine independence?" suggested Senator Patterson.

"His agitation in support of the insurrection," insisted General MacArthur.

The statement was made at today's session that next week a number of enlisted men will be heard as to the practice of the water cure in the Philippines and that soon afterward Admiral Dewey and General Anderson would be requested to testify.

Washington, April 10.—General Corbin today received a cablegram from General Chaffee stating that Major Gardner, civil governor of the province of Tayabas, has been directed to submit specific charges, but that these had not yet been received. General Chaffee added that when the specifications were at hand, the investigation would be hurried as fast as possible.

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BENEFACTOR DAY  
At the Baptist Female College—First  
Weekly Crop Report—McGee-Grant  
Wedding.

Messenger Bureau.  
Raleigh, N. C., April 9.

This is "Benefactor Day" at the Baptist female university. A number of prominent Baptists are here from all parts of the state. Special exercises were held at 11 o'clock. Dr. C. E. Taylor, president of Wake Forest college, delivered an address on "Giving to Christian Education as an Investment for the Kingdom of God," and Dr. Rufham, of Henderson, on "The Gifts of the Many." Rev. C. A. Jenkins, of Goldsboro, delivered an address "In Memoriam of the Late Chief Justice W. T. Parrish," and Dr. Thomas E. Skinner of "The Life and Character of Mrs. V. Y. Swenson." These are among the donors of the largest benefactions the university has yet received. Rev. C. B. Justice, of Rutherfordton, of the university board of trustees, presided during the exercises and conducted devotional services.

The first North Carolina weekly crop bulletin for the year issued last night by Section Director VanFleetman, says the severe winter has been unfavorable to cereals and crops during the past week have been especially damaged by the very cold windy weather. Mr. Van Hermann says the soil nearly all over the state is still too cold for the germination of seeds. The consensus of opinion is that all kinds of fruits have thus far escaped serious injury and the loss on truck and strawberry farms has been comparatively small. General farm work is a ways off, but the report says, than the average the state over. However in the trucking belt shipments of radishes and lettuce have already begun.

Dr. Decker has been made for a big May festival here in which the Boston Festival orchestra of fifty pieces will be the star attraction. The exact date for the festival has not been fixed as yet.

Two prominent republicans were discussing the recent executive committee meeting at Greensboro and the selection of that town for the convention, this morning. One was telling the other of how hard Greensboro worked and lobbied for the convention. How they secured a free hall, reduced hotel rates, and, "and," said the republican, "they told us the hospitality of the city would be ours." "Niggers and all?" asked the brother republican. "Yes, niggers and all," he replied. Then the two hearty laugh at the expense of Greensboro.

United States Marshal O. H. Dockery has received a letter from his son Lieutenant O. H. Dockery, Jr., who is with the Third regiment United States Infantry in the Philippines in which he says his regiment has been ordered home and they will start at once.

The secretary of state chartered the F. L. Williamson Grocery Company, of Burlington today with \$100,000 capital authorized.

At noon today there were meetings of the board of aldermen, the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association for the adoption of resolutions memorializing congress to macadamize New Bern avenue from the city limits to the federal cemetery. These meetings are at the request of Congressman Fox, who is making a special effort in this direction.

At 10 o'clock this morning Miss Etta McGee, daughter of Dr. J. W. McGee, was united in marriage to Mr. Marvin J. Grant, of Conway, S. C. Mrs. J. C. Black and Miss Ella Grant, of Jackson, N. C., mother and sister of the groom, are here to attend the wedding.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing H. P. Varner is receiving hearty congratulations upon his election as vice president of the national educational association.

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MONUMENT TO GENERAL POLK  
Erected on the Spot Where He Received His Mortal Wound.

Atlanta, Ga., April 10.—A monument to General Polk, the confederate general, was unveiled this afternoon on Lost mountain, twenty-five miles from the battle of Gettysburg. The shaft was erected by the Sons of the Confederate Veterans. Major General Polk and wife on the spot where General Polk, who was known as the "Fighting Bishop," was struck by a federal shell June 14, 1864.